NE WEDDING
erfect, if among the
ts you notice a

DHEIMER
IANO

s always been the
cultured parents for
ter's gift. We have
y selected stock on

HEIMER'S
Limited
St., London

Press,
NT.
1, 1905.

HILARITY.

done well, and
equally well in
s, to do away
of firearms on
"firecrackers"
up this description
s to all intents
hibit them in the
ays is a dutiful
y to both per-
many a fire re-
was attributed to
ces where noise is
the proper thing as a
of patriotic fervor. Here
has been discarded with
rm bell as "bad form" in
ntened, progressive com-

g our Republican neighbors
me view is strongly asserting
even in the largest cities, which
e years ago vied with one another
the amount of racket created in
ourth of July celebrations and in the
st of casualties resulting therefrom.
et it is a custom still honored in
e observance, despite all manner of
rotests emanating from persons edu-
ated by travels abroad and from in-
urance men who have to pay the piper
fter every such day of explosions.

A New York paper, which has an-
ined in these protests with-
rent effect, states that "fully
ousand accidents yearly are
Fourth of July celebrations. In
ere were 497 deaths, of which
e chargeable to the use of
artridges in the toy pistol."
me paper observes that the
anger in these cases is an at-
tetanus, even after the inflic-
apparently trivial injuries. In
the instances the death occurs
g after the accidents that the
ons of cause and effect are not
ciently emphasized.

he hand which is most frequently
d is one of the most favorable
e beds of the virulent lockjaw
s. The dirt, garden soil and the
hich harbor the microbe have a
l and recognizable affinity for the
gster. By explosions the tetanus
is blown widecast in the deep
toughened tissues of the fingers
palm. There it multiplies at first
y, ultimately attacks the nervous
es, and gives rise to the well
n symptoms of muscular spasms,
al convulsions and the agoniz-
henomena that end in death.

e toy pistol we have always with
and also the bulldog firecracker,
entuating both in noise and dan-
the comparatively harmless
kle of the "penny bunches" of a
generation. The city dads do
to order the suppression of such
to holiday hilarity. The patriot
that needs them to display and
s fulness and profundity is but
eep.

ON PARTY LINES.

least one prominent Liberal, Dr.
Veber, representing Lethbridge in
Territorial Legislature, has come
against the gerrymander of the
Northwest provinces. He was
of a delegation that waited on
Frank Oliver to ask that the dis-
ution of seats be left with the
ges or some other impartial com-
sion. The proposition was refused.
r. de Veber deals with the matter
a recent letter to the Lethbridge
s in which he not only reaffirms
position on this matter, but also
ks the partisan distribution made
r. Oliver and his friend Mr. Tal-
the Liberal member for Strath-
He also intimates that he in-
to continue the fight for what
siders a fair distribution.

so highly interesting to note,
Winnipeg Telegram, what
Veber has to say in regard to
lines in the new province. In
also disagrees with his leaders
awa. He says:

mention in your editorial the
action of party politics, and
I have pen in hand I may as
lude to it. I have represented
strict in the Assembly during
its terms. On neither of these
did I run on party lines, nor
any way or on any occasion
Dominion politics to influence
on or action of mine. I have
undeviating support to Mr.
a Conservative in Dominion
t whose opinions, re intro-
party politics in the North-
coincide with mine. The
of the new provinces
time, and in their
king of laws to
ing of the
placing
re-
and

rest assured that should party lines be introduced it will be none of my seeking."

From the stand taken by Dr. de Veber it would appear that Mr. Oliver and his friends are not going to have things all their way in their own party in their attempt to knife Mr. Haultain in Alberta, should he decide to enter politics in that province.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

The 38th anniversary of Confederation finds the country a trifle disturbed by political issues which the British North America Act was thought to have settled wisely for all time. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier belongs wholly the responsibility for obtruding into the public arena influences which cannot fail, if persisted in, to increase party feeling by sectarian bitterness. To that extent his profession of British imperialism is a sham. The man is no friend to Canada who labors to create cleavage among a peaceful, industrious population. Better for a political chieftain that Quebec were torn widely asunder by party differences than a solid phalanx of partisans in that province in political antagonism with the country as a whole. While these differences of a racial character are fed and fostered by the action of the ruling chieftain, and despite the forebodings of those who can only see in such incipient perturbations grave trouble for the future, there is on the surface of things deep cause for congratulation upon the state of the Dominion as regards its general interests. It is at the apex of the record for material prosperity. Never did the Canadian people feel more sure of their national outlook or of their affinities as an integral part of the British Empire. There is no jarring note, as to the role Canada may elect to play aside from the great partnership entered into thirty-eight years ago. Economists in England have but lately discussed probabilities looking to a different alliance, from the nearness of assumed commercial advantage and the propinquity of population. Those gentlemen may sleep at ease in the assurance that Canada will not be swept from its present moorings by any considerations of tariff from without or within. Were the land to be canvassed from end to end, there would not be found an ingredient of discontent with the national situation as it stands worthy of contrast with the prevailing feeling of satisfaction, the belief that all is well so long as the British flag floats over us.

A SOBER COUNTRY.

A weakness of the prohibition agitation in Ontario has been the exaggeration of language by its orators in regard to "the saloon." When the speakers talk of the "saloon curse" they have in mind the prevalence of that institution with its power for evil in the cities of the United States. The denunciations felt to be suitable there are adopted and applied in Canada as though the same conditions existed here as there, whereas the reverse is the case.

At a recent meeting in Toronto the Rev. Mr. Allen from Ohio stated that with a population twice that of Toledo, Toronto has one-fifth the number of saloons. Rev. Dr. Mason, from Cincinnati, declared Toronto to be the soberest town he had seen on this continent.

This is very different from the tone of the remarks ordinarily heard from temperance platforms among our own people. The trouble with the latter is that they accept the descriptions given by orators of conditions on the other side as applicable to Canada in the same degree. Nothing could be farther from the fact. This exaggeration has tended in no small way to mar the influence of workers in the great cause of temperance. People who know better refuse to be convinced by statements which have little bearing here in comparison with American cities where almost every other place in a business street is a saloon.

What the Rev. Mr. Allen said of Toronto as a sober city can be as truly said of any other city in Ontario, as true of London as any other city in the Dominion. While occasionally a person may be seen under the influence of liquor, it is a rare exception, and has no meaning or influence upon 99 per cent. of the population beyond a feeling of regret or repulsion.

And the same is true of the Dominion as a whole. Statistics show that Canada is, judged by the consumption of intoxicants per head, the soberest country in the world.

When temperance orators and workers are ready to moderate their efforts from the alarmist attitude which may be suitable enough as regards American cities, to the actual conditions in Canada, their influence will increase, and they will gain in the number of their adherents and sympathizers.

STRANDED IN LONDON.

Come pitiful tales of the stranding in London of hundreds of American citizens, without money or the means of relief. The consulate has been overwhelmed with applications for free passage home, forty to fifty a day, and has stopped issuing certificates. Meanwhile the Strand, the Thames Embankment, Leicester Square, and other leading thoroughfares have throngs of Americans, of both sexes, friendless and destitute.

The reason of this is given in the American Register, of Paris, as the effect of police regulations in continental cities. From Berlin, Antwerp and Hamburg they are deported to get rid of the cost of maintenance.

But how did many of this class get there? Many of the men, it is said, found their way over as "cattle," working their passage. ... twenty almost or quite penniless, looking for work.

The American Society in London sends back more women than men. But how do the women get there? Does the rage for an European finish to an artistic education account for any part of it? All do not realize the short distance a seemingly large sum of money will carry one on such an errand, till too late.

The destitution among the stranded derelicts of humanity is not without its humorous side. A London News reporter says that at the consulate it was said that the "Tear Room" had to be abandoned because the "distressed," many of whom shed alligator tears, were spoiling the carpet.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

A new phase of the Chinese boycott of American goods complicates the case of Washington, making it more difficult to deal with. The Chinese have no grievance regarding the admission of coolies to the United States proper, because that it provided for by treaty. But these laborers are refused admission to Hawaii and the Philippines, which came into American possession after the treaty was made. It has been decided by the Government of the Philippine Islands that coolies shall not be imported there for any class of labor. This decision is likely to receive the support of Congress, and therefore this new grievance makes a settlement of the existing trouble, with its increasing boycott of American goods, one of the greatest conceivable difficulty.

A Port Arthur bookseller being asked by a tourist why he did not have a hand-book of the town and Thunder Bay district, so rich in scenic grandeur and legendary lore, replied: "Because I have no money to lose in large amounts." The shortage of this kind is to be supplied by the twin town of Fort William, which proposes to publish a hand-book containing all the information required, ancient and modern.

Criticism of the action of United States immigration inspectors affecting the Chinese is no new thing with those engaged in Christian missionary work in China. The religious press of the country, including that of the Pacific coast, has long and steadily protested against such brutal treatment as many of the Chinese have received, and they can be counted upon to co-operate with the mercantile class of the country in the present agitation for better usage of the Orientals. Religion and commerce too often in the past have been seeming allies in the invasion of foreign countries for the sole benefit of the invaders. Here is where they can co-operate to win the good-will of an awakening China.

There is at least one invalid excuse for the recent exhibition of temper by certain lakeside villagers toward our medical health officer, that they are popularly supposed to lie on hard beds. Years ago they took up this fad, and forthwith banished every goose from the Kettle Creek margins. Traverse that streak of winding sylvan water from the harbor mouth to the sand hills, and you will not find a feather of this domestic fowl, the provider of succulent Christmas fare and feathers inviting to balmy rest the tired ratepayer. When, therefore, the villagers, worritted by lack of refreshing sleep, irritated by racked nerves and aching bones, the result of ill-padded "slats" in the hours set apart for an expected repose, "shoot off" at some wayfarer as if they were part of a Wild West Show, the absence of the wholesome domestic goose from the village precincts may anwer for it.

JOHN D. GIVES UP AGAIN

This Time Promises $10,000,000 to Higher Education.

New York, June 30.—Ten million dollars as an endowment for higher education in the United States has been given the general education board by John D. Rockefeller. The announcement was made by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the board, at a meeting today. The following letter to the secretaries and executive officers of the board, from F. T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative, was given out:

"New York, June 30, 1905.

"I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the general education board the sum of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) to be paid October 1 next in cash or at his option, in income producing securities at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income above expenses and administration to be distributed to or used for the benefit of such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways, as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States."

Wants to Know.

Editor Free Press: I write for this information if Dr. Hutchinson, M. H. O., is in the city. I have written him to come and see a lane, between King and York streets, back of Ald. Stevely's shop; cannot get answer or cannot see him. The lane is not fit for Mayor Campbell's muzzled dog to go through. What are we paying Dr. Hutchinson for? Is he afraid of Ald. Stevely? I want him to come out from under the barn.—W. J. THOMPSON.

London, Ont., June 29.

Placed Tie on Track.

Ottawa, June 30.—Joseph Parisien, a young man who placed a tie on the C. P. R. tracks at Navon last week, has been committed for trial. The tie was noticed in time to prevent a wreck.

30 CASH PRIZES

It is really wonderful to hear people talk of the great relief that Foot Elm ... to those who suffer from tired, ... red, parboiled, ...

"CANADA"

Our great Dominion! Glorious land!
Broad as a continent, and grand;
Bound on the east and on the west
With ocean's waves which know no rest.
Thy territories reach the Pole—
Regions which none but God control;
Wrapped in a garb, cold, white and pure,
In frost's strong grip, ice-sealed, secure.
And yet no fairer land on earth.
No land more free from plague and dearth;
Health flows from every mountain breeze,
From inland seas and forest trees.
Thy streams run broad and deep and vast,
Majestic, ever rolling past,
Creating lakes—a stately chain—
Till lost in ocean's boundless main.
Thy mountains, rugged, strong and high,
Whose peaks rise upward to the sky,
As solid bulwarks nobly stand.
Glory and pride of all the land.
Rich in the weath that they contain,
Immense and priceless—golden vein;
And metals of the baser kind,
Illimitable there we find.
Thy forests great and unexplored,
With poplars, pine and maple stored,
And oak, and fir, and timber vast,
Through many ages yet shall last.
Thy rivers and thy lakes abound
With finny tribes—rich fishing ground;
And fishermen with line and net,
A harvest large can always get.
And so thy forests and thy fields,
And prairies great thy treasure yields;
In furs and fruits a plenteous store,
In golden grain, immense—galore.
Great Canada! Thy bounties rare,
Nature's great treasure house so fair,
So blest with God's abundant hand,
To make a nation strong and grand.
So may thy blessing ever be
Thy glory and prosperity;
And as the ages come and go
May Providence still more bestow.
Grace, wisdom and a thankful mind—
Thy sons and daughters more inclined
To honor Him who honors them;
(There greater comforts ne'er condemn!)
But as on stepping stones may rise
To noble deeds and sacrifice,
And as thy flag flies on the breeze,
At home, or on the distant seas,
May every nation, every land,
Far off or near, on every strand,
Know it among the ensigns few,
An emblem of the good and true;
And may its glorious folds ne'er lack
The Maple Leaf and Union Jack.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

CAUSE OF MUTINIES

Breaches Sternly Punished ,and Tars Can't Air Grievances.

To give her full name, the Kniaz Potenlke Tavritchesky is a battleship of 12,480 tons displacement. Structurally and tactically she is an improved Tria Sviatitcha (the Three Saints), the notable improvements being a high bow and a more powerful armament. She was launched at the Nicolaieff station in 1900, and on her trial maintained a speed of 17 knots on 10,600 indicated horse power. Her dimensions are as follows—length, 272 feet; breadth, 73 feet; depth, 27 feet. Her main battery consists of four 12-inch, sixteen 6-inch and four 4.7-inch rapid fire guns. The auxiliary armament is made up of sixteen 1.8-inch and of fourteen 1.4-inch rapid fire pieces. It may be noticed that her difference from the type ship Three Saints is the doubling of the 6-inch battery. The external armor on the belt has been reduced from 13 to 9 inches, which seem to be a mistake when measured by the results of the battle in the Sea of Japan.

Should the somewhat extravagant account of the mutiny on board this ship be confirmed, it will show that Russia has, so far as the knowledge of the outside world is concerned, take her place among the nations where, for various causes, mutinies make a black page in her records. The discipline of the Russian navy has always been maintained with a rigor and sterness that were commonly calculated to develop overbearing officers and cringing crews, and as a consequence, to create an internal condition that promised the worst results. It is a tradition among American and British man-o'-warsmen that the easiest remedy for lapses of discipline is the knout followed by hanging. Indeed, whenever a Russian warship was seen steaming to sea and then returning after a short time it was the implicit faith of the Anglo-Celtic and Yankee sailormen that "Johnny Russ," as they called the Czar's ship had simply steamed outside the marine league to hang some unfortunate shipmate for a crime that would be dealt with far more leniently on the other services. Mixed with this gallery yarn of the bluejacket, there was often a strain of more than half truth.

Mutinies Not Uncommon.

So far as naval annals reveal it is default to knowing the temperament. The racial acceptance of the destiny of the Russians to believe that mutinies could occur aboard their ships of war. They have played out in France, notably in Great Britain and to a degree even with Americans and Germans. The proscriptive right of the seaman to growl is acknowledged, and unless it becomes offensive the tendency is to pass it by. Then, too, the official punishments are so swift, and sure that this constitutional ebllution against his environment rarely goes beyond the criminal point. In the sea laws of all nations mutiny is defined as an insurrection against constituted authority and another and potent resistance to the authority of officers. It may be the act of an individual or the concerted action of the crew. The substance of an act for the government of the navy is an outgrowth of English experience and under various phraseologies it is the controlling element in all services. With us it provides that any person in the navy who makes or attempts to make or unites with any mutiny or mutinous assemblage or who, being witness to or present at any mutiny does not do his utmost to suppress it, or who, knowing of any mutiny or mutinous assembly, does not immediately communicate his knowledge to his superior or commanding officer shall suffer—what? Death by or such other punishment as a court-martial may adjudge.

America follows English custom in this drastic procedure. The occasion that gave rise to the British mutiny act was the rebellion of certain English and Scotch troops that early in the reign of William and Mary were ordered to Holland to replace Dutch troops that William had brought over and had ordered to stations in England. The Scotch were very properly disgusted by the detail of the Dutch man, Marshal S...berg ... mand of Lord L... the English ... by a complaisant Parliament at his request, may be considered as the original—not of the marshal but of the military law. This formed the model of our own articles of war, though unlike it, our articles for the better government of the navy are not, as is the mutiny act, to the limitation of one years duration.

Best Known Mutinies.

The three best known mutinies in the British navy are those of the Bounty, of the fleet at the Nore, or rather of a certain number of its ships, and of the mutiny at Spithead. It is only fair to say that all these were justified by the ill treatment of the crews. Rear Admiral "Charley" Robinson, R. N.—one of the best known officers in the British service, both for his professional and literary qualities, on commenting on the "Breeze at Spithead," which was the old euphmization, says "that the complaints of the men were well founded was proven by their prompt redress upon compulsion, and it is marvelous testimony to their patience and patriotism that while the powers they enormous their demands were on the whole most moderate. But then the Spithead mutiny was, as we should now say, 'run by the seamen,' which was not the case with that at the Nore and other mutinies of the period, and as one of the ringleaders said afterwards, 'it was never forgotten that it was more in character with seamen to be under than over the mark.' If they made a mistake at all, it was, perhaps, on not demanding a more regular payment of wages, for when, afterward, ships were away on foreign service as long, in some cases, as ten years, and not a man touched a penny of his pay, until he returned to England.

Lord Dunoldale, in his "Autobiography of a Seaman," states that naval officers were compelled to draw bills for their pay on foreign nations, and frequently had to sell their bills at a discount amounting to thirty-five and forty per cent., and he also gave the length of time that some vessels had been on the East Indies station without receiving any pay:—The Centurion, eleven years; the Rattlesnake, fourteen years; the Fox, fifteen years, and others varying in lengths of cruises between six and ten years. Is it any wonder, then, that the discontent grew and that the time became ripe for the protests to become mutinies?

WERE JUST TOO LATE.

Windsor, June 30.—Attorney Drake, who held a claim of the Toronto Lithographing Company for $450 against the New York and Lake Erie Oil Company, of Pelee Island, sent a deputy sheriff to the Island yesterday to stay the sale of the property of the company, which has been liquidated, but the officer arrived too late, a sale to Detroit people having been made. The lithographing company will move to have the sale set aside.

Norway Gets Ready.

Stockholm, Sweden, June 30.—A telegram from Trondhjem to the Jamtlande-Posten, announces that almost the entire Norwegian army has been mobilized, and that three classes of conscription are armed and in training. On Tuesday night, it is added, 2,000 infantry were moved towards the Swedish boundary. Sixty-five cars and two engines were sent south from Trondhjem to assist in the movements of troops.

Les... Battle.

Berlin, J... ague, ...

DUN'S REVIEW

Expects That Quiet Will Continue During Midsummer.

New York, N. Y., June 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: Commercial conditions seldom change at midsummer and quiet will prevail unless there is a movement at the commodity exchanges in response to crop reports. The past week has proved no exception to the general rule. Seasonable merchandise has gone into distribution freely at retail, duplicate orders for summer lines are more numerous with jobbers now that the weather has become settled, and travelling salesmen send in substantial contracts to wholesale dry goods houses for future delivery. Manufacturing plants are well employed for this time of the year. Confidence in the future and the increasing promptness of mercantile collections are the best features of the trade situation. Railway earnings thus far reported for June were 7.9 per cent. larger than last year's, and foreign commerce at this port for the last week showed gains of $2,832,270 in exports and $945,339 in imports as compared with 1904. A large contract for billets was the feature of the week's iron business and structural steel is still the most consistently active department. Textile manufacturing conditions are most satisfactory. An enormous volume of business would be consummated if the cotton mills were able to fill spot orders. It is now generally conceded that many lines will be entirely missing from jobbers' stocks in the fall because it will be impossible to make deliveries in time. Conditions in the woolen division have not altered except that a little more stability attends the steadier position of raw wool. In the hide market no change has occurred. Sample orders for spring footwear are unusually heavy, and the outlook in boots and shoe business is considered bright. Failures this week number 249 in the United States, against 249 last year, and in Canada 16, compared with 11 a year ago.

TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto, June 30.—Bradstreet's says: While there is still a quiet tone to wholesale trade here and the volume of business is not large, there is a hopeful tone about business generally that shows confidence in the future. There has been a better retail demand for summer drygoods consequent upon the more seasonable weather. Hardware goods are moving well, particularly building supplies and the movement in groceries is normally active. The fruit outlook in this province is not of the best. While small fruits promise well others will hardly average more than a half to three-quarters of a crop. Peaches will be an exception to this. The outlook for grain, however, continues fairly satisfactory, although rains have been too heavy for the best growth. Cattle prices have shown a decline during the week, and hogs are also coming lower. Receipts of other lines of country produce are coming forward. The trade with the Northwest is now good. It is generally expected here, and all signs point in that direction, that the business of the coming fall and winter will be very active. Wholesalers seem confident of this and some of them are already making preparations accordingly. There is now less complaint on the matter of collections than ... heard for ... building trade continues very active. While collections are still a little slow here and there they show steady improvement. Crop prospects continue firm and the feeling regarding the outlook is generally optimistic.

Victoria and Vancouver advices state: Wholesale trade here is good in all lines. Good shipments are being made to the interior and the volume of trade is generally normal. Provincial industries are unusually active. In the centres of population building operations are going forward on a large scale and mining and the lumber trade are very active. Collections all through the province are fair to good. The outlook for fall trade is bright.

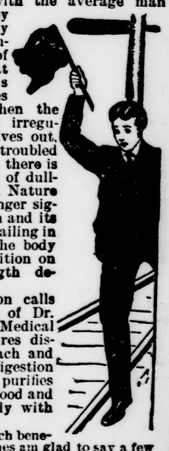
Hamilton trade reports to Bradstreet's say: Wholesale trade conditions show little change from those of a week ago. Warmer weather has given an impetus to the retail demand for summer goods, but there is little doing in this line in a wholesale way. The business in fall lines, however, is more active. Collections are fair to good.

Business generally continues fairly active at London. The retail trade is fairly active. Receipts of country product are large and there is continued activity in all lines of industry. The outlook is bright and there is already a good tone to the trade for the fall.

Increased Succession Duties.

Toronto, June 30.—The province received in succession duties this month, $52,848. For the half year the duties amounted to $322,803, as against $231,127 for the same time last year, an increase of $91,675.

DANGER SIGNALS.



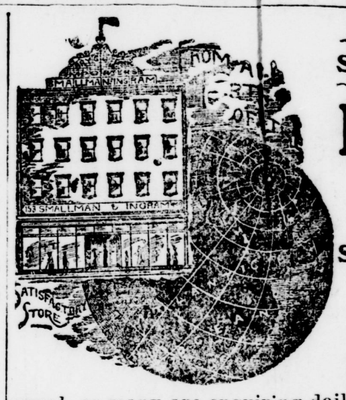
No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of Nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, Nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for a prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the body with sound, solid flesh.

"I have had so much benefit from your medicines am glad to say a few words that you may use for publication," writes Mrs. J. R. Downes, Crystal Lake, Conn. "Had been troubled with a complication of diseases for over two years, but kidneys and liver bothered me most. Some of my worst ailments were headache, frequent pains around heart and under right shoulderblade. My hands and feet were cold nearly all the time, and I had such chilliness between shoulders. Some days cared but little for food; I lost flesh; felt so tired and miserable it seemed I couldn't do any ... work. Took medicine from ... but ...

THE WEATHER TO-DAY:—Fair and warm.

STORE CLOSED SATURDAY—DOMINION DAY.



Midsummer Sale of Choice Linens

SALE STARTS MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3

This is an annual event looked forward to by all our regular customers and taken advantage of by many who are not regular, but appreciate real bargains. Owing to a large shipment of seconds in Table Cloths and Napkins coming to hand we commence our sale somewhat earlier than usual, as many are enquiring daily for these goods. We unite these two great sales into one Midsummer Linen Sale, and make it an opportunity of unparalleled importance to all housekeepers and public institutions.

Don't Let Your Holiday Visitors Keep You From This Sale

Bring them with you—they will thank you for it—we will, too. The following partial list should convince you of the genuineness of the bargains:

UNBLEACHED TABLINGS.

Regular 35c quality.....29c
Regular 40c quality.....34c
Regular 50c quality.....42c
Regular 65c quality.....56c
Regular 75c quality.....63c
Regular 85c quality.....74c
Regular 95c quality.....82c

Extra Special — 90-inch Bleached Tabling, regular $1.25, for 97c Yard.

BLEACHED TABLINGS.

Special 50c quality.....44c
Regular 65c quality.....56c
Regular 75c quality.....63c
Regular 85c quality.....74c
Regular $1.00 quality.....86c
Regular $1.25 quality.....$1.10
Regular $1.85 quality.....$1.50

Tenneriffe Hand-Drawn Table Cloths or Bedspreads, size 90x108, $23.50, $19.00 and $15.50, for $17.50, $14.50 and $12
10 dozen Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths, 36x36, pure linen. Go on sale Monday at .....79c each
28 dozen Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 18x27. Midsummer sale price.....33c each

340 Table Cloths in Seconds

2x2 yards, at, each .....$1.00 to $3.00
2x2½ yards, at, each .....$1.25 to $3.25
2x3 yards, at, each .....$1.45 to $4.65
2x3½ yards, at, each .....$4.25 to $5.50
2x4 yards, at, each .....$4.50 to $6.25
2½x2½ yards, at, each .....$2.25 to $3.85
2½x3 yards, at, each .....$2.75 to $4.25
2½x3½ yards, at, each .....$4.50 to $5.75
2½x4 yards, at, each .....$4.25 to $5.65

Border all around. Every cloth pure linen. Imperfections not noticeable; in many cases many are only soiled.

About 115 dozen Seconds in Napkins; ⅝ and 22-in. sizes; at, per dozen .....$1.25 to $2.15

Those who have ever bought these goods from us before need no urging; those who have not should investigate.

MAIL ORDERS—Out-of-town customers should take advantage of our Mail Order Department. Mention as nearly as possible what you want, and state about the price, and your orders will be promptly filled. We pay express charges.

Traveling Rugs for Summer Outing

One of the necessary articles for your summer outing, whether on boat or train, is a Traveling Rug. We have a complete assortment of Rugs for you to choose from, in prices ranging from .....$3.50 to $7

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